

# Nutrition and the Health of Young People

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/Division of Adolescent and School Health

## Diet and Disease

- Unhealthy diet and physical activity patterns are known risk factors for the three leading causes of death, and together account for at least 400,000 deaths among adults in the United States each year.<sup>1</sup>
- Type 2 diabetes, formerly known as adult onset diabetes, has become increasingly prevalent among children and adolescents as rates of overweight and obesity rise.<sup>2</sup> A CDC study estimated that one in three American children born in 2000 will develop diabetes in their lifetime.<sup>3</sup>
- Overweight children and adolescents are more likely to become overweight or obese adults;<sup>4</sup> one study showed that children who became overweight by age 8 were more severely obese as adults.<sup>5</sup>
- Early indicators of atherosclerosis, the most common cause of heart disease, begin as early as childhood and adolescence. Atherosclerosis is related to high blood cholesterol levels, which are associated with poor dietary habits.<sup>6</sup>
- Osteoporosis, a disease where bones become fragile and can break easily, is associated with inadequate intake of calcium.<sup>7</sup>

## Overweight Among Youth

- Almost 9 million children and adolescents in the United States aged 6-19 years are overweight.<sup>8</sup>
- The prevalence of overweight among children aged 6-11 has more than doubled in the past 20 years, increasing from 7% in 1980 to 15% in 2000. Overweight among adolescents aged 12-19 has tripled in the same time period, rising from 5% to 15%.<sup>8</sup>
- While the prevalence of overweight and obesity has increased in all segments of the U.S. population, it is particularly common among minority groups and those with a lower family income.<sup>8</sup>

### Prevalence of Overweight\* Among Children and Adolescents in the United States, 1999-2000.<sup>8</sup>

Race	Children (Ages 6 to 11)		Adolescents (Ages 12 to 19)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Black (Non-Hispanic)	17%	22%	21%	27%
Mexican American	27%	20%	28%	19%
White (Non-Hispanic)	12%	11%	13%	12%

### Percent of Children and Adolescents Who Meet Dietary Guidelines, 1994-1996, 1998.<sup>9</sup>

Guideline	6-11 years old		12-19 years old	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Fat	31%	34%	30%	35%
Saturated Fat	25%	25%	28%	34%
Vegetables	18%	19%	33%	26%
Fruits	23%	24%	14%	18%

\* BMI at the 95th percentile or higher.



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## Diet and Academic Performance

- Research suggests that not having breakfast can affect children's intellectual performance.<sup>10</sup>
- The percentage of young people who eat breakfast decreases with age; while 92% of children ages 6-11 eat breakfast, only 75-78% of adolescents ages 12-19 report eating breakfast.<sup>9</sup>

## Eating Behaviors of Young People

- Less than 40% of children and adolescents in the United States meet the U.S. dietary guidelines for saturated fat.<sup>9</sup>
- Almost 80% of young people do not eat the recommended number of servings of fruits and vegetables.<sup>11</sup>
- Only 39% of children ages 2-17 meet the USDA's dietary recommendation for fiber (found primarily in dried beans and peas, fruits, vegetables, and whole grains).<sup>12</sup>
- Eighty-five percent of adolescent females do not consume enough calcium.<sup>7</sup> During the last 25 years, consumption of milk, the largest source of calcium, has decreased 36% among adolescent females.<sup>13</sup> Additionally, from 1978 to 1998, average daily soft drink consumption almost doubled among adolescent girls, increasing from 6 oz to 11 oz, and almost tripled among adolescent boys, from 7 oz to 19 oz.<sup>14,9</sup>
- A large number of high school students use unsafe methods to lose or maintain weight. A nationwide survey found that during the 30 days preceding the survey 13% of students went without eating for one or more days; 6% had vomited or taken laxatives; and 9% had taken diet pills, powders, or liquids without the advice of their physicians.<sup>11</sup>

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